

READY TO STRIKE A BLOW

The British Lines Being Extended Preparatory to Action.

General Brabant Fighting His Way Toward Wepener—The Boers Stubbornly Resisting His Advance and Attacking Colonel Dalgetty—The Latter Heliographs "All Well."

LONDON, April 23.—A despatch to the Central News from Wakkerstroom, dated yesterday, says the British are greatly extending their lines. Their position is now most advantageous and is within easy striking distance of the Boers who are clearly visible in great force.

Despatches from the field say that General Brabant is fighting his way toward Wepener and the Boers are not only resisting his advance stubbornly, but are also making a fierce attack on Colonel Dalgetty's little force of Colonials that they have shut up in the town.

General Brabant's advance guard reached Bushman's Kop, twenty miles from Wepener, on Saturday night. The Boers held a strong position there with two guns. A fight began at sunrise on Sunday with heavy rifle fire. General Brabant's forces were on the plain, and had fairly open country all the way to Wepener. Colonel Dalgetty heliographed: "All well; Boers fired 200 shots yesterday (Saturday) without doing much damage."

A Masern despatch, dated Saturday, says: "Four Boer guns have been hard at work all day on Colonel Dalgetty's position. The British guns have replied at intervals. The Boers are divided into three divisions, two being in positions to repel the relief columns, the distant road of whose artillery is audible. The Boers are posted on the border for defensive purposes. They are behaving in orderly fashion, but are showing the most intense interest in the war."

RED CROSS DESERTIONS.

The Society's Work Likely to Be Adversely Affected.

LONDON, April 23.—Members of all the ambulance corps, sent from European countries ostensibly to care for the Boer wounded, have openly taken up arms to fight the British. They were swept off their feet by the example of the Chicago Irish-American Red Cross men, who tore the hospital badges from their arms and accepted Mauser rifles offered to them by the Boers. Despatches from Pretoria yesterday said President Kruger had reviewed the "first brigade." It is inferred that the probably meant the combined force recruited from the "Red Cross" men, who have violated their oaths in taking up arms. The course of these men, it is feared, will inflict a severe blow upon the Red Cross Society and its work, even if it does not lead to international complications.

The Portuguese authorities at Lourenco Marques have hesitated to pass these "ambulance corps" and it is thought that representations from England will lead to the stopping of all "Red Cross Corps" there in the future. Intense indignation is expressed here, both at the course of the Red Cross men in taking up arms and at the Boer authorities, who have urged them to do so. This incident is pointed to as a proof of the charge that the Boers are incapable of fighting according to civilized methods.

CAPE REBELS ON TRIAL.

Thirty-nine of the Accused Arraigned at Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, April 23.—The trial of thirty-nine Sunbyside rebels commenced this morning before Acting Chief Justice Buchanan.

Hon. R. Solomon, the Attorney General, conducted the prosecution.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

England's Patron Remembered With Belting-Running in London.

LONDON, April 23.—Without in any way rivaling the observance of Primrose Day or Shamrock Day, St. George's Day was notably honored. Joy bells were rung and the standards hoisted. The red rose of England was noticeably worn.

Although neglected in the past, England's patron saint's day will in the future hold its own with the most notable in the calendar.

ENGLAND'S AUTOMOBILE TEST.

All Sorts of Motor Vehicles to Make a Thousand-Mile Run.

LONDON, April 23.—The Automobile Club started its 1,000 mile motor car run from Hyde Park corner to Edinburgh and return today. Seventy-five vehicles of all sorts, from a van to a tricycle, started. The run is not to be a race but a trial of the usefulness of these vehicles and a demonstration of the capability and intelligence that has been reached in their management.

OUTRAGES OF BOXERS.

Chinese Fanatics Slay Many Native Roman Catholics.

TIENTSIN, April 23.—The "Boxers" have massacred many Chinese Roman Catholics near Pao Ting Fu, eighty miles from Peking.

FREE SILVER JOURNALS.

One to Be Established. It Is Said, in Each Doubtful State.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—It was learned here today that the late of the "Times" took place Friday night and that the capitalist at the head of the syndicate of purchasers in O. H. Belmont, of New York. What price was paid could not be ascertained. The editor of the paper, it is said, will be Alfred Henry Lewis, editor of the "Verdict." O. H. Belmont's paper, and well known as a Washington correspondent. The policy of the paper will be Bryan and the Chicago Tribune.

Bryan politicians are also negotiating for a paper in New Jersey to be the free silver organ in that State. This paper is said to be published at Burlington and will be turned over to two newspaper men named Doolan and Bonner the latter a personal friend of Representative William Sulzer, who expects to be Bryan's running mate. It is said that the Bryan people have started out to buy at least one paper in each Republican and doubtful State.

Today is Opening Day at Clarendon. Today is your opportunity! See ad., page 3.

Flynn's Business College, 6th and N. Y. Ave.

House Building Information Free at the Friendly Corner, F. Libby & Co.

POSITION OF THE SULTAN.

He Renews His Promise to Pay the Claim of America.

The Department of State has received from Lloyd C. Griscom, Charge d'Affaires of the American Legation, at Constantinople, a report that the Sultan has made additional assurances of settlement of the claim of the United States against Turkey.

While it is admitted at the State Department that the Sultan has given further assurances, officials of the Department say that these promises by no means change the situation, as they are not very definite. It is inferred from what was said this morning that the Sultan has merely repeated to Mr. Griscom the verbal acknowledgment of liability and promise to pay the Armenian indemnity which he made to Minister Straus on three occasions.

This information was also presented to Mr. Hill by the Turkish X. Hotel who called at the State Department this afternoon.

THE TAYLOR INDICTMENT.

Judge Cantrill Still Refuses to Put It on Record.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 23.—Taylor's advisers and attorneys in Kentucky have heard nothing from him for three days. The statement given out by former Governor H. H. Taylor, in which he says Taylor is in the East on purely personal business, that is in no way connected with his case now before the Supreme Court, leads to the belief that Bradley's statement was a warning served on Taylor that he must at once return to Kentucky and face his accusers.

No one here doubts that Taylor will be on hand as soon as it is officially announced he has been indicted. So far, Judge Cantrill has refused to put the true bill on the court record and this unusual procedure is surprising jurists all over the State.

W. S. TAYLOR'S RETURN.

The Kentucky Claimant to Arrive in the City This Afternoon.

It was stated at the residence of W. B. Cantrill, 1025 G Street, this morning that W. S. Taylor, Republican claimant to the Governorship of Kentucky, would arrive in Washington at 4 o'clock this afternoon from New York.

Taylor's private secretary, B. K. Hampton, arrived in the city last night. When seen by a reporter this morning he refused to give any information as to Taylor's future plans.

THE THOROLD DYNAMITE.

Two of the Three Men Arrested Registered From Washington.

BUFFALO, April 23.—Great excitement prevails today over the attempt to destroy the usefulness of the Welland Canal by blowing out Lock No. 24 with dynamite.

The damage done is slight, and can be easily repaired, but investigation of the plan to declare the canal to prevent navigation for the season of 1900 shows that they were well made. The dynamite was placed in such a position that it would have blown out the lock and let the water through with such force as to tear out the other eight locks between No. 24 and Lake Ontario, if poor judgment had not been used by the dynamiters in shooting the explosives.

The three men arrested for the deed were guarded by soldiers and deputies last night while other officers guarded the canal to frustrate any further dynamiting. The prisoners refuse to talk further than to declare their innocence. A description of them is as follows: John Walsh, twenty-seven years old, five feet nine inches, smooth, medium florid face, weight 170 pounds, brown hair, wears dark brown suit of clothes. He claims to be a bartender from Washington, D. C. John Nolin, five feet two inches, 140 pounds, thirty-five years old, a brown, sandy mustache, second finger of the right hand bears evidence of being crushed at the tips. He says he is a machinist from Philadelphia.

Number three refuses to give an account of himself, but registered at the Hotel Hotel as Karl Dullman, Washington, D. C., five feet nine inches, weight 225 pounds, smooth, full face, brown hair, quite gray.

The officials this morning ridicule the idea that Fenians or Boer sympathizers committed the crime. They say the purpose was to prevent navigation through the Welland Canal this year and they are now working with a view to finding whom the men represent. Hundreds of persons came here to Clifton where the men are confined this morning.

CROKER PERFECTLY WELL.

Tammany Hall Reassured as to Its Chief's Health.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Tammany Hall was nearly wild until a message of five words from over the sea set the braves at peace with themselves and the world.

"Crocker at Wantage perfectly well," was the cablegram from London that cheered up the hearts of the faithful and started the quaking of the back-bumpers to the continued good health of the chief.

The report of Crocker's death disturbed the Tammany leaders more than they liked to admit, and their joy was unrestrained when they found a funeral was not in order.

BOROUGH MARSHAL ARRESTED.

Vineyard Officer Charged With Illegal Liquor Selling.

VINEYARD, N. J., April 23.—Considerable surprise was occasioned here yesterday by the arrest of Frank Nichols, a borough marshal, on the charge of selling liquor illegally, preferred by the Law and Order Society.

Nichols was held in jail for a hearing by Justice Miller. The warrant for his arrest was issued by Justice Applegate, of Bridgeton.

MICHAEL CUDAHY'S GIFT.

The Catholic University of This City Receives \$50,000.

CHICAGO, April 23.—Michael Cudahy has subscribed \$50,000 to the Catholic University of America in Washington. The tender of the gift was made to Archbishop Keane, who was appointed by Pope Leo to raise funds for this institution. The Archbishop is now extending his energies in that direction in this city.

His opening sermon and appeal for funds was made yesterday morning in the Cathedral of Holy Name. Reports were made to the effect that the desired sum of \$1,000,000 will be raised within the next year. Mr. Cudahy is a trustee of the University.

Robbed by Two Footpads.

BRIDGETON, N. J., April 23.—While returning home early yesterday morning Adolph Pedrick was waylaid by two footpads. They knocked him down and rifled his pockets of \$1.68. He did not recognize his assailants, who escaped.

Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co. Delightful trips daily at 4:30 p. m. to Old Point Comfort, Newport News, Norfolk, and Virginia Beach. For schedule, see page 7.

Everything necessary to build frame dwellings always ready. F. Libby & Co., 6th and N. Y. Ave.

REPORT AGAINST CLARK

Finding of the Elections Committee Submitted to the Senate.

A Resolution Declaring the Montana Not Entitled to His Seat Offered and Placed on the Calendar. Certain Portions of the Report Disagreed to by the Minority.

As soon as the Senate got to work this morning a report on the Clark election case was made by Mr. Chandler, Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The report was accompanied by a resolution declaring that "William A. Clark was not duly and legally elected to a seat in the Senate of the United States by the Legislature of the State of Montana."

The report is very long and is mostly a review of the testimony. The meat of it is in the summary toward the close, stated as follows by the committee: "This briefest possible summary of the material facts in a case whose hearings have covered over three months, from January 5 to April 10, 1900, and whose record requires 2,677 pages, has extended to a great length, and the committee will not present any general considerations in this report."

The Senate should as a duty to itself and the country demonstrate by its action in this case that seats in the United States Senate procured as Senator Clark's has been procured cannot be retained by the deliberate judgment of the Senate. The Senate also owes a duty to the people of Montana who, conscious of the bad reputation which the State had fallen by reason of the Clark case, manifested such a public sentiment that the Legislature of 1895 passed a statute which, if obeyed, would have redeemed the State from its bad name. For the gross and direct violation of that statute and the consequent discredit which continues to rest upon the State, Montana has a right to expect a prompt and decisive remedy from the committee of the Senate upon the report of this committee."

In regard to the Wellcome disbursement, the committee says, in part, after a full review of that matter:

"Upon the foregoing undisputed facts, and other facts which are controverted, a majority of the committee believe that Senator Clark's agent in building the Croton Reservoir, who was given a contract on account of the decision of the court to take jurisdiction in the Wellcome case, attempted an improper approach to the judge of the court and Attorney General Nolan, which fact cannot be denied a certain influence in the consideration of the other acts of those agents in connection with the Croton Reservoir. A minority of the committee believe that the transactions were inter alia acts, and that the evidence does not sufficiently bring home to Senator Clark or his agents any impropriety in the influence of the Ambassador to do all he can to get them out of jail at White Plains."

FOREST FIRES IN MANITOBA.

The Loss of Life and Property Not Yet Ascertained.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, April 23.—Forest fires along the northwestern border are still raging, and the exact amount of damage and the loss of life has not been ascertained. The entrapped special train succeeded in breaking through the flames and arrived this morning after one of the most thrilling trips in the history of railroading. Brought in with it were several stragglers found in a desperate condition near Vassar. They wandered amid smoke and flames for twenty-four hours, standing often up to neck in water to escape the heat. Two men were found in a dazed condition on the ground near the track with their hair singed and clothes nearly burned off their backs. They were rescued and recovered consciousness.

Besides immense quantities of ties and wood, two large lumbering outfits, with over sixty wagons, are known to be burned. The drivers and bushmen have scattered in all directions, and out of only about 30 are known to have reached a place of safety. The remaining men are doubtless struggling desperately through the flames for their lives. The intensity of the flames precludes the possibility of any bodies being recovered, as they would be reduced to ashes.

The fatalities will not be known until the contractors can call the roll of the men they employed. Straggling settlers who perish may never be known, as no records were kept of claims taken in this district. The total loss is estimated at \$1,600,000.

RETURNING TO WORK.

The Strike on the Croton Reservoir Apparently Broken.

CROTON LANDING, N. Y., April 23.—If it had not been for the continued presence of the Seventh Regiment and Squadron A and Troop C at the new Cornell Dam today there would have been nothing to indicate that there had ever been a strike among the 600 Italian laborers who constituted three-fourths of the entire force of men employed by contractors Coleman, Breuchamp & Coleman in building the enlarged Croton Reservoir.

The blow at 7 o'clock this morning for the men to go to work there was such an outpouring of former strikers from Little Italy and from the Bowery that the casual observer would have thought the whole army of 800 laborers had gone back to work. But, according to Superintendent Dolsborough, who is quite familiar with appearances, there were only about two-thirds of the full strength of workmen at the dam. The superintendent said that exact figures, the superintendent said could not be ascertained until his timekeepers reported this afternoon.

Some hotelkeepers in New Hampshire and some of those who were arrested and charged with rioting, has written to Italian Ambassador Pava at Washington declaring that they had had nothing to do with the strike. No enemy of the Senate, no newspaper which likes to cast aspersions, no outsider who is constantly seeking opportunities to malign public men could say that the votes of sixteen Senators were cast against Mr. Corbett because he was a supporter of the gold standard. Such a charge will only afford opportunity for the Senate to show which will be unjust and unwarranted."

THE CAMPHOR MONOPOLY.

An English Firm Seeks the Concession in Formosa.

TACOMA, Wash., April 23.—Today's Oriental advice states that Samuel & Co., an English firm, has ousted American and other foreign firms and secured the Formosa camphor monopoly for a term of years. The bids narrowed down to Samuel & Co. and a Japanese firm, who represented J. R. Morse, president of the American Asiatic Society and other foreign firms at Yokohama. To the great disgust of these firms, the broker left Formosa before the contract was awarded, thus apparently backing out, though his bid would have secured the contract.

The Formosa Government buys crude camphor at 35 yen a picul for first class and 30 yen for second-class camphor. The contract provides that they must place it upon the Hongkong and London markets at certain prices. The United States Government with security to the amount of nearly 2,000,000 yen. They are required to pay 3,500,000 yen invested in business for the next eight years.

Ninety houses in the plague-stricken portion of Kobe have been burned. The Mitsui Bank defrayed the cost of moving the occupants and furnishing new homes for the displaced. The fire broke out in the burned houses for the erection of godowns.

The Pekin Government has decided to disband the Chinese Japanese, Russian, and German military instructors now employed in the military colleges and provincial armies within their contracts expire.

Viceroy Li Hong Chang has legalized big lotteries at Canton by licensing them. They will furnish a revenue of nearly 1,000,000 taels yearly, which he purposes to use in suppressing piracy.

INDIA'S CRY FOR HELP.

The Famine misery Declared to Be Unbearable.

CALCUTTA, April 23.—Donald McKenna, Financial Commissioner of Burma, has returned from a visit of inspection to the famine districts. He says relief is urgently needed. The misery in parts of Bombay and Rajputana and central India districts is beyond description and is unparalleled in the history of the country.

Mr. McKenna has decided to distribute immediately the relief fund, amounting to 50 lakhs, which is now in hand.

BABY BURNS TO DEATH.

The Little One Expires in Sight of Its Mother.

LEBANON, Pa., April 23.—The two-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Noll was burned to death here yesterday. The child had been left alone in the house by his mother, who went to church, and upon her return found it enveloped in flames. It had heated a poker in the kitchen stove and ignited its clothing. Before the crazed mother could tear off the blazing garments and beat out the flames the little one was horribly roasted. Mrs. Noll was badly burned on the hands and is prostrated with shock.

Many Attempted Robberies.

READING, Pa., April 23.—Attempts to rob a number of residences in this city were made during the past two nights. The residence of William H. Shick, 621 Centre Avenue, was entered at a late hour Saturday night, and a number of articles stolen, including a valuable gold watch and three purses containing money. The burglars were evidently startled. No valuable articles were taken.

Woman Dies at Ninety-three.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., April 23.—Sarah Geisler Ueberroth, widow of the late George Ueberroth, of West Fountain Hill, died yesterday morning, aged ninety-three years.

Doors, Blinds, Glazed Sash: All Mill-work kept ready to use by F. Libby & Co.

QUAY'S CASE TAKEN UP

Mr. Chandler Favors Seating the Pennsylvania Claimant.

He Appeals to the Senators to Consider the Question Purely as One of Constitutional Law—A Lively Colloquy With Senator Platt of Connecticut Concerning a Deal.

In the Senate today immediately after the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections on the Clark case had been received, the Quay case was taken up.

Mr. Chandler argued that the resolution declaring Mr. Quay not entitled to the seat should be amended by striking out the word "not" and that Mr. Quay should be admitted on the credentials presented by him, being an appointment from the Governor of Pennsylvania. He appealed to Senators to take up the question purely as one of constitutional law.

"Suggestion," he added, "have been floating around that some bargain had been made between the friends of Senator Quay and the friends of another Senator whose right to a seat has also been called in question. [Addressing to Senator Clark of Montana, I shall not waste my time on these rumors, because I have been authorized to deny, by both sides to the alleged bargain, that any such bargain exists or has existed."

"Therefore, I ask Senators to dismiss any idea that their opinions or votes should be influenced by rumors of a bargain, as a mere figure of imagination of somebody outside of this chamber; for necessarily no Senator could be influenced by any idea of that sort, unless he was prepared to produce some proof of the charge made."

Mr. Platt of Connecticut argued against Mr. Quay's right to the seat and remarked that there was one point which lay in the forefront of the question and which whether anything could ever be considered settled in the Senate. "Is the Senate," he said, "now in the 12th year of its existence to observe the uniform precedents and the unbroken decisions of the Senate, or is it to disregard those precedents and overrule these decisions on the ground of personal or political friendship?"

Referring to Mr. Chandler's denial of a bargain between the friends of Mr. Quay and Senator Clark of Montana, Mr. Platt said he was sorry that there had been any intimation that votes would be given by Senators from personal or political reasons. Such a charge reflected dishonor upon the Senate.

"Why is the Senator sorry?" Mr. Chandler interposed.

"Ought such statement to be made in secret and not on this floor?"

In making this charge, Mr. Platt replied, "The Senator from New Hampshire makes one which, if true, disgraces six teen Senators who voted against Mr. Corbett of Oregon, and brings dishonor upon that State. I do not believe it. No enemy of the Senate, no newspaper which likes to cast aspersions, no outsider who is constantly seeking opportunities to malign public men could say that the votes of sixteen Senators were cast against Mr. Corbett because he was a supporter of the gold standard. Such a charge will only afford opportunity for the Senate to show which will be unjust and unwarranted."

ROUTINE IN THE HOUSE.

Date Set for the Consideration of the Nicaragua Canal Bill.

In the House today on motion of Mr. Hepburn the House agreed that Tuesday and Wednesday, May 1 and 2, be set apart for consideration of the bill providing for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal.

Bills were passed disposing of the abandoned Fort Buford military reservation; authorizing the holding of a term of the United States District Court at Biloxi, Miss.; amending the act authorizing the construction of a dam in Rainy Lake; authorizing the New Orleans and Northwest Railroad to construct a bridge over Bayou Bartholomew, La.; establishing terms of the United States District Court at Newberne and Elizabeth City, N. C., and authorizing the city of Tucson, Ariz., to issue bonds for water works.

The House then, in Committee of the Whole, entered upon consideration of the Postoffice bill for the fiscal year beginning July 1 next, with the understanding that the bill should be reported to the committee, and when the paragraphs relating to special railway facilities and pneumatic tubes are reached two hours' debate to be had on each subject.

The bill carries a total of \$112,924,500, being \$8,367,662 greater than the appropriations for the current year.

Mr. Loeb, Chairman of the Postoffice Committee, in explanation of the bill, said that in some ways it was a remarkable measure, but the great increases over current appropriations were necessary to keep the service up with the times.

Mr. Hepburn asked how much of the increase of \$1,500,000 could be used for third-class postage, and Mr. Loeb said there was no change in the law which prohibited the allowance of clerk hire for the third and fourth-class postoffice, in which the salary of the postmaster was fixed so as to include compensation for clerk hire, in the third and fourth-class offices.

Mr. Moody wanted to know if in Mr. Loeb's opinion the pneumatic tube service should be extended. Mr. Loeb said his position was the same as it had been years before. He had opposed the introduction of the service, but after it was introduced he had changed his mind. He thought it should either be extended or be cut off altogether before the appropriation grew to excessive amounts.

Mr. Mann wanted to know if the tube expedited the mails. Mr. Loeb replied that the evidence offered by the department did not show that the despatch of the mails was greatly expedited by the service. In reply to Mr. Moody he said that in Europe nothing was sent through the tubes except telegrams and special delivery letters.

He thought the same system should be adopted here, as he did not think the bulky mail transported at low rates, could be successfully and economically administered through the pneumatic tubes. He opposed the postal telegraph system. After further explanation he gave his opinion of the bill. Mr. Loeb yielded the floor.

He was followed by Mr. Norton, who read a speech on the subject of education in the South and especially in South Carolina.

Money for Agricultural Buildings.

Mr. Gear has given notice in the Senate of an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the Sunday Civil Appropriation bill appropriating \$200,000 for laboratory buildings for the Department of Agriculture. The buildings are to be located on reservation No. 2, which is the ground now occupied by that Department.

The appropriation is to cover all costs of labor, materials, and other expenses connected with the erection and fitting of the laboratories, the buildings for which are to be fireproof. The appropriation is to be made immediately available on the passage of the act.

Today is Opening Day at Clarendon. Today is your opportunity! See ad., page 3.

Flooring Dressed 2 sides, one Width. (1.25 per 100 sq. ft., at 6th and N. Y. Ave.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT.

He Will Leave Again Tonight for His Canton Visit.

The President and Mrs. McKinley and party reached Washington at 7:30 o'clock this morning on their way home from New York to Canton. They left Jersey City at midnight. Mrs. McKinley stood the journey excellently.

The party will proceed tonight at 7:30 o'clock for Canton and will probably return to Washington Friday morning.

The President was busy during the morning attending to unfinished business, and at 11 o'clock he presided over a special Cabinet meeting called in lieu of the regular meeting which would have been held tomorrow.

Earlier in the morning he received a delegation of about seventy-five callers from Maine in the East Room.

This morning he signed the joint resolution appropriating \$1,000 from the District Treasury for the general fund for maintaining the isolating ward at Garfield Memorial Hospital.

DISCUSSED BY THE CABINET.

Extra Pay of Army Officers in Cuba Explained by Mr. Root.

An extra meeting of the Cabinet, made possible by the presence in Washington of the President en route from New York to Canton, was held this morning. The Porto Rican question engaged the attention of the members. There are scores of points in the Porto Rican law which must be decided upon, and the meeting today was devoted largely to them.

The Administration has made a careful canvass of all the civil officers now held in positions in Porto Rico. Their ability and qualifications for place are summarized, and the information thus obtained was considered by the Cabinet.

The purpose of the discussion was to get some information as to who among the Porto Ricans now holding office are competent to continue in power after civil government under Governor Allen is established. There will be scores of appointments to make and if by any chance Congress fails to pass the joint resolution permitting Army officers to remain in civil positions it will be imperative for the Administration to know what civilians can be entrusted with the positions.

A number of appointments were considered, but there has been some difficulty in getting good men. The salaries of the civil officers are not high enough to secure many men whom the Administration would like to see.

It is probable that the President will at once choose the treasurer and the auditor of the island. J. B. Garrison, formerly with the Treasury Department, is now auditor, and Colonel Brinkerhoff, of the Eleventh Infantry, is treasurer.

The question of courts in Porto Rico was also considered. The native tribunals will be disestablished after May 1 and the act provides that the American courts shall sit on the 1st of May.

For judicial bodies during the five months intervening, it was agreed by the Cabinet that there need be no difficulty in that respect. I do not believe that the courts can call special sessions whenever required.

Secretary Root has not yet prepared an answer to the question of Senator Bacon calling for information in regard to allowances made to Army officers from colonial funds. The subject was presented at the Cabinet meeting, and Secretary Root explained that he found that Secretary Alger had made the order for the allowances to certain officials in Cuba.

He added that he had received cable advice from Cuba showing that not more than 100,000 men had been affected by the order, and that the recent return of General Ludlow and the disestablishment of the Department of the Havana had reduced the officers to three, the aggregate allowance for which is only about \$11,000. This information will be submitted to the Senate within a short time.

REFUSES TO BE EXAMINED.

Colonel May Claims the Trial Record Is Not Legally Constituted.

The special board of examination, appointed by Lieut. Col. James M. Love, Jr., Adjutant General of the District Militia, to examine into the fitness of Col. Henry May, First Regiment, District of Columbia National Guard, as an officer of the National Guard, convened at headquarters this morning at 10 o'clock.

Colonel May, with counsel, was present. The proceedings were short. Colonel May declining to be examined by the board, the ground that it was not legally constituted.

TAKEN TO HYATTSVILLE.

An Inquest to Be Held Over the Remains of George Brooks.

The remains of George Brooks, the colored resident of Brentwood, who died at the Emergency Hospital early yesterday morning, as the result of injuries said to have been due to being struck by a City and Suburban Railway car, at Randall's Crossing, Md., will be removed to Hyattsville this evening at the direction of Coroner Carr. The action was agreed upon upon this morning when Magistrate Carr, of Hyattsville, stated that he intended to hold an inquest over the remains of Brooks.